REFERENCES AND REVIEWS

RADIATION BREAKAGE OF HUMAN CHROMOSOMES IN VIVO AND IN VITRO—A. Norman, R. E. Ottoman, and R. C. Veomett, Radiology, 79:115 (July) 1962.

Chromosomes in the leukocytes from the peripheral blood were examined before and after irradiation in vivo and in vitro to determine the immediate effect produced. While the data obtained are admittedly preliminary and subject to some uncertainties of technique and interpretation, the radiosensitivity of human chromosomes was demonstrated by their fragmentation following exposure to irradiation.

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STEREOSCOPIC TELEVISED FLUOROSCOPY—H. M. Stauffer, G. C. Henny, and A. W. Blackstone, Radiology, 79:30 (July) 1962.

The operation of an experimental televised stereoscopic fluoroscopy system is described. Pulsed operations of two-image orthicon television chains is employed to separate the right and left eye images for presentation to monitors viewed with polaroid glasses. Application in selective catheterization procedures in infants and experimental animals and in foreign-body extractions from the lung is anticipated.

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VENTILATORY FUNCTION IN NORMAL CHILDREN—R. M. Cherniack, Canad. Med. Assn., 87:80 (July 14) 1962.

Vital capacity (VC), maximum breathing capacity (MBC), and maximal midexpiratory flow rate (MMF) were determined in 260 male and 261 female normal children whose ages ranged between 3 and 17 years, and whose height ranged between 70 and 210 cm. Relationships of these measurements of pulmonary function to age and body-size were sought, and regression equations were obtained for calculating VC, MMF, and MBC from age and height. Nomograms for predicting normal values are presented.

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POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION OF PULMONARY VEINS—H. R. Bates, Jr. Amer. J. Clin. Path.—Vol. 37:639 (June) 1962.

A simple method is described for in situ examination of the major pulmonary veins at autopsy.

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METHOHEXITAL SODIUM—C. P. Wangeman. Anesth. Analg. Vol. 41:307 (May-June) 1962,

Methohexital sodium is a new ultrashort-acting oxybarbiturate 2½ times as potent as thiopental sodium, but with a very short recovery period and minimal aftereffects. A description of a simple method of continuous administration of the drug and an account of the author's experiences during 427 surgical operations of all kinds are included. This agent has special value (1) as a means of producing controlled sedation during regional anesthesia and (2) as an anesthetic agent in the poor risk patient.

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CHEMICAL MEDIATORS OF ACUTE ALLERGIC REACTION—G. B. Logan, Amer. J. Dis. Child., 104:185 (Aug.) 1962.

The acute allergic reaction is probably mediated by pharmacologically active substances that are formed in the body, where they exist in a "pro" form, or result from cellular injury by antigen-antibody assault. Either an antigen-antibody reaction or other stimuli release these substances to

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